The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2354. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York.

Terrible Aspect of the Italian Question.

AN EUROPEAN CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE.

Progress of Reform in England.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Firm—Consols 96 @ 96¼.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, Captain Von Gamm, from Southampton March 23, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw-steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool March 22, from New-York, and sailed for Boston March 23.

The *Canada* had on board the crew and passengers of the ship Agnes, of Glasgow, which sank on the 15th after collision with the *Persia*.

The *Empress*, from New-Orleans, and *Queen of the South*, from Charleston, arrived at Liverpool March 22.

The *Antelope*, from New-Orleans, arrived, on March 23, at Queenstown.

The Manchester *Guardian*, of the 24th March, reports the arrival of the ship Alma, Captain Masters, nine days from Leghorn, with cargo of marble for New-York, consigned to Howe Brothers.

The Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, from the West Indies, which arrived at Southampton March 22, brought James Captain Lamb, of the British bark *Rebekah*, of Liverpool, which vessel, laden with a general cargo from New-York, foundered in the Gulf.

The political intelligence by this arrival encourages the expectation of a peaceful solution of the Italian question.

WAR QUESTION OF WAR.

A Means Cheerful Look—A Congress Proposed—Hints on the Money Markets—Movements of Austria—State of Affairs in Italy.

VIEWS AT PARIS AND LONDON.

According to the Paris correspondence of the *Times*, matters are looking brighter, both Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution of the present difficulties than previous to Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna. It is certain that the force which Austria now has in Lombardy is more formidable than what people generally thought, though it was known to be great; and that, in case of a hostile move on the part of France, she would withdraw her forces from the other parts of the Empire and pour them all into Lombardy.

The *Times* City Article, March 21, says:

"The announcement, in the *Correspondance* from Paris that the Emperor, having been informed of the ultimate pacific views of Austria, desires to recede, by honorable means, from his aggressive attitude, gave a general impulse to prices, which would probably have been still greater but for the question as to the way in which Sardinia is likely to submit to her disappointment. Should she be determined not to tolerate her desertion, she has the power at any moment to upset the best efforts of her peacemakers, while, on the other hand, supposing her to remain quiet, the inference will be unfavorable that she has been calmed by a promise that the change, of course, will be merely temporary, until some new and less transparent pretext for war can be manufactured. Hence, until some mutual reduction of armaments is witnessed, the public will not be drawn into any unbecoming manifestation of confidence.

"About £12,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank on Saturday, March 19, for the Continent.

The *Times'* City Article of March 22 says:

"The announcement of the forthcoming Congress in London or Berlin, for the adjustment of the affairs of Italy, fulfilled the hopes entertained in the Stock Market on Saturday, and caused the funds to open this morning at a fresh improvement of a quarter per cent, which would probably have been followed by an additional rise during the day but for the fact of the movement from the Paris Bourse not yet showing any very decided recovery of confidence. A slight increase in the demand for money also checked the buoyant tendency. Consols opened at 96¾@¾, and readily stood at that price for money and account, after some further fluctuations. French Rentes are quoted 67f. 65c."

MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

A Vienna despatch to the London *Times*, dated March 19, says: 'Within the last few hours things have assumed a much more favorable appearance. Both France and Austria display a more conciliatory spirit. It is stated that there is to be a Congress in some neutral place."

A Vienna correspondent writes: "Under all circumstances, as regards Italy, the danger is passing off for the present. It is a great point that the Emperor Napoleon seems well disposed, and so long as he remains so, he has a right to be judged favorably."

The *Cri Deutsche Post*, of March 20, on the other hand, warns the public not to place too much confidence in pacific reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a Congress of European Powers will be convoked.

The Imperial *Law Gazette* of Vienna, March 19, contains a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms, gunpowder and sulphur to the Italian States.

The Berlin *News* says: "The last 'Austrian circular' is said to have been written throughout by Prince METTERNICH.

The Emperor of Austria, a correspondent of the *Standard* writes, personally confirms at least upon one or two. To imagine his overruling any very powerful influences in these matters would be, however, erroneous. A state of languid indifference, which has been gradually creeping over the young and chivalrous sovereign for years, now too often interrupts his wisest labors, frequently paralyzing all attempts at active exertion. The stronger his mental excitement for days and hours—and strong it undeniably often has been during the last months—the greater the succeeding depression. It is confidently believed here that no earthly power will be capable of keeping him back from approaching the scene of action should war break out. His whole morale have been trained within the last few years, so as to accustom them to the report of musketry and the mixed roar of the contest. Amidst the gloomy security of all these preparations, the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor, and sister to the Queen of Prussia, has regained the ascendancy she formerly possessed over the mind of her sickly son. And well it is for this Empire, under existing circumstances, to have its destinies mainly vested in the hands of so eminently clever and spirited a Princess."

A letter dated Vienna, March 18, says:

"It is reported in Lombardy, and the rumor is repeated by the Italians in this city, that there is to be a general rising in Central Italy on or about the 23d of this month. Should the revolutionists assemble in force in Parma or Modena, and endeavor to overthrow the existing order of things, the chances are that the Austrian government will send a flying corps against them, with orders to restore immediately after having struck a heavy blow.

"The Emperor will soon leave for Verona, as he is resolved to see with his own eyes the condition of the army which is now concentrated in Lombardy and Venice. Some of his Majesty's saddle-horses were sent from Vienna yesterday, and a part of the Court Gendarmerie has received orders to be prepared to go to Italy. The day before yesterday no less than 100 heavy guns were conveyed from the Leopoldstadt to the terminus of the Southern Railroad. Persons who saw them taken across the bridge state that there was an extra carriage to each cannon. Yesterday a train of nearly forty long train left Modelsdorf, the first station on the Northern Railroad, with ammunition. 'All the vans,' says an eye-witness, 'were filled with cannon-balls, shells, rockets, &c.' The fourth battalions of the regiments in Italy and in Venice are already under arms, and a few, at short intervals (two companies) is being formed. The army now in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and in the Papal Legations, consists of about 200,000 men, (25,000 more belonging to Italian regiments, have been removed to Bohemia,) but by the middle of April it will be 240,000 strong."

SARDINIA AND ITALY.

What is true of the preparations in Austria, is true also of the preparations on the part of Sardinia. A letter from Turin, dated March 16, says:

"Pessimism here are not neglected. On the contrary, they are carried in an extent that can be scarcely accounted for only by a presumed profound conviction—not to say a complete certainty—on the part of the Government, that war is at hand. One daily sees and hears of military movements, all in the direction of the frontier. A number of pontoons were sent off yesterday; three batteries of artillery left this morning.

"I am informed that the artillery at the Venaria, an artillery depot not far from Turin, is under orders to move; the garrison of Turin is under orders to march onward, and the military service of the city will be performed by the National Guards. In conformity with the law recently passed, a selection is being made from them for the purpose of mobilization, which means that those who can best be spared from their homes, single men, and those fitted for such duty, will be sent to furnish garrisons at points whereon it is intended to withdraw the regulars.

"In short, according to all appearances, every trained soldier that Piedmont possesses, with the exception of sick, and perhaps of a small detachment here and there, will soon be in the vicinity of this frontier. The artillery that left this morning, commanded by Major Pinerolo de Ravra, a Deputy, goes to the neighborhood of Alessandria, which place is full of troops. General Cialdini has broken himself to Cuneo, to organize the volunteers there assembled into some sort of legion—no very pleasant task—but one which that officer, who has had considerable experience in several services, is doubtless extremely well qualified to perform."

A dispatch dated at Geneva, March 18, says:

"Volunteers from Tuscany continue to arrive in companies of twenty. The authorities of Tuscany permit their departure.

"Numerous arrests have taken place in Modena, Parma, Piacentia and Leghorn. A vast conspiracy has, it is said, been discovered in those provinces, which was to lead to a general insurrection about the end of this month. The persons most seriously compromised, although they do not belong to Austria, have been sent to the prisons of the Tyrol."

The Paris papers contain the following:

"If credit can be given to letters from Italy, the instruments of that peninsula are by this time completely armed. At Verona, Peschiera and Legnano, the number of guns has, it is said, been doubled. The repairs that had been undertaken to the fortifications of Piacenza and Venice have been completed, and ten batteries of artillery were to be sent there by the most rapid conveyance. On the other hand, a conspiracy is said to have been discovered in the Duchies of Parma and Modena, where foreign occupation, as is well known, is not much liked. This conspiracy, the wires of which extended into Tuscany and as far as Naples, had for its object a general rising, which was to take place at the end of this month. The Government of Parma is said to have made the discovery, and to have immediately sent notice of it to the Court of Vienna."

A letter from Parma announces an unpleasant fact. The Government having heard a few days since that some soldiers were about to desert to Piedmont, determined to make a severe example. Orders were given to strictly guard the frontiers, and three deserters were captured. They were tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was executed in presence of the troops assembled for the purpose, and commanded by the general. During the execution some shots were fired at the general, which fortunately did not strike him.

According to advices from Rome to the 17th, Gen. GARAICOCHEA has again received a note from Cardinal ANTONELLI, requesting the immediate evacuation of the States of the Church by the French troops.

It is asserted that France intends to protest against the construction of fortifications by the Austrians in Piacenza.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Vienna March 19, says:

"The information received from St. Petersburg relative to the intentions of the Russian Government is satisfactory. Russia, who gives her support to Prussia and England in their endeavors to maintain peace, will remain strictly neutral should there be a war in Italy. If, however, the Emperor of the French should attack Germany, Russia will make common cause with the latter. The foregoing intelligence is from a good source, and in all probability it is correct."

The Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, it is reported by another letter-writer, received the following intelligence by telegram on the 11th: "A hundred thousand Russians are marching towards the Pruth; 120,000 Russians are marching towards the frontier of Hungary; 75,000 Austrians are descending into Lombardy, to reinforce the army in Italy; and the families of the Austrian officers in Lombardy are advised to withdraw into the fortresses of Verona and Mantua."

The Mission of Lord Cowley—Its Purport and Result.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Sunday, March 20:

"I cannot omit noticing a letter from Vienna, of the 15th inst., which appears in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, a new weekly paper, edited by one of the ablest political writers of the Paris Press, M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY. The letter I allude to confirms certain details which I have already noticed, and which I have reason to believe came to the *Memorial Diplomatique* from an excellent source. They coincide in great measure with what I have learned in other quarters. Respecting the conference between Lord COWLEY and Count BUOL, at Vienna, the correspondent says:

'The leading topic was Italy. The most delicate question—the occupation of the Legations—had previously passed, and was almost resolved diplomatically. It was known that France and Austria were equally disposed to withdraw their troops so soon as a demand to that effect should officially be addressed to them by the Holy See. It was well known that this demand was on the point of being presented to Paris by Cardinal ANTONELLI, as it was, in fact, on the 22d of May last. This point, therefore, was completely settled. The question of reforms came next. Lord COWLEY alleged that the amelioration of the internal government of the Roman, as in the other States of Italy, would present the best guarantee for future tranquility. Count BUOL, while sharing this opinion, maintained that the indispensable conditions of progress of this kind would be the cessation of the provocatives of Piedmontese policy, and the proof that England shared this opinion is found in the dispatch recently communicated to M. CAVOUR on the part of the English Cabinet. Passing next to the particular treaties existing between Austria and the divers Italian States, Lord COWLEY did not dispute the right of the Vienna Cabinet to decline all discussion of the principle of the validity and character of those treaties. He even admitted that in a practical point of view the treaties with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena might be more than useful at the moment M. CAVOUR sought to obtain himself under the eyes of France.

'It is not merely a respite which is wanting,' observed the *Monitor* in its article of the 8th, 'it is security for the future.' Relying on this declaration, Count BUOL and Lord COWLEY could not ask themselves where could this security be found, with the provocations of Piedmont before them? Could the Cabinet of Turin, shattering itself under the goodwill of France, continue that system which imposes on Austria and on every one else so many sacrifices? Or shall France use its right acquired by its defensive alliance to bring back the Government of Piedmont to more prudent principles? The resignation of Prince NAPOLEON was hailed as a favorable sign. But for peace there was wanting the assurance of Piedmont that she contemplates nothing against either Austria or her allies. The armaments must cease, and the policy of the Turin Cabinet must change. To these categorical declarations, Count BUOL joined the assurance of the most conciliating disposition and the most sincere desire to come to an understanding. I can even assure you that in consequence of these explanations the Cabinet of St. James' and Berlin have placed the Sardinian Cabinet in a position to give explanations touching the positive grievances it may have against Austria. The dispatch of the 25th, from Count BUOL to Count ARNIM, has been regarded by every one as a sufficient evidence on the part of Austria of her love for peace and of her firm resolution to abstain from every aggressive measure.

As for the Danubian Principalities, which closed this confidential and friendly explanation with Lord COWLEY, Count BUOL limited himself to declaring that Austria should abstain from aiding in any violation of the treaties which have regulated the condition of these Principalities. This proof of prudence, moderation and conciliation was appreciated as it ought to be by the British Ambassador.

You see, from what is here stated, that the accord which already existed between England and Austria on the different questions, before the mission of Lord COWLEY, cannot now become otherwise than more intimate and more solid. It now remains to be seen to what extent the Cabinet of Turin will associate itself in it. Everything depends on that. We may be permitted to believe that the high wisdom of the Emperor NAPOLEON will soon correspond to the general expectation, and in a satisfactory manner."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 21, on the order for the second reading of the Representation of the People bill, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord J. RUSSELL moved, as an amendment, a resolution "That it is neither just nor politic to interfere, in the manner proposed in this bill, with the freehold franchise as hitherto exercised in the counties in England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present measure."

After much discussion the debate was adjourned till March 22.

A large meeting of the workingmen of the metropolis was held in Hyde Park for the purpose of opposing the Government Reform bill.

The Neapolitan exiles arrived in England March 18. A dispatch dated Bristol, Saturday evening, says: "Soon after 8 o'clock a telegram from the river's mouth announced the arrival of the *Jessamine* in the river. The banks of the river and all the quays were crowded with a concourse of about 10,000 persons."

The Earl of Dover died on the 19th of March, after a very short illness.

It will be remembered that when the Jury on the trial of the members of the Phœnix Club (Ireland) failed to agree upon a verdict, the Attorney-General called for a prolonged session, to which the Judge dissented, the effect of which has been the postponement of the Cork trials until the Autumn session.

FRANCE.

The Emperor reviewed on the 20th ult. in the Champs de Mars the entire of the Imperial Guard, consisting of two divisions of two brigades each, and one of cavalry formed of three brigades. The troops arrived at the Champs de Mars at 1 o'clock, and formed a line of battle. The infantry was drawn up in front of the Ecole Militaire, and the cavalry was turned towards Grenelle. The guard was commanded by General St. Jean d'Angely, and formed 20 battalions of infantry, 24 squadrons of cavalry, 8 batteries of artillery—altogether from 20,000 to 24,000 men. The Imperial cortège arrived at 2 o'clock, by the Avenue de Lamotte Piquet. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General. He was accompanied by several Marshals and a brilliant staff. Prince JEROME likewise accompanied the Emperor. The Empress followed at a short distance in an open carriage, and had with her the Prince Imperial—dressed in the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard—a blue coat faced with white, red epaulettes, a bear-skin cap, and the gold lace worn by a corporal. The escort was composed of the Cent Gardes. The Marseillaise was loudly cheered. After having rode along the front of the line, the Emperor assembled in face of the Ecole Militaire the soldiers recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the military medal. His Majesty himself distributed the decorations, and shook hands with each man when decorated. The troops then defiled before the Emperor. After the troops had defiled past, the Emperor repaired to the Pont de Jena, and gave orders to the sentinels to allow the crowd to approach. His Majesty was immediately surrounded by an immense concourse of people, who rushed with precipitation almost under the feet of the horses, shouting with the greatest enthusiasm the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" No accident whatever happened from this demonstration, which was quite spontaneous on the part of the rabble. An immense crowd of pedestrians was assembled on the heights of the Trocadero. The balcony of the Ecole Militaire was fitted up for the reception of the Empress and the ladies of her suite. The weather was magnificent.

The *Moniteur* contains a report of M. ROCHER, the Minister *ad interim* for Algeria. The report has been approved by the Emperor, and announces that Government will continue this year to buy from the planters of Algeria the cotton which it may require. The decree upon the report also abolishes the duty upon growers, settles the cotton prices, and promises rewards to the most skillful cultivators.

ITALY.

Letters from Tuscany state that Government has seized a pamphlet bearing the signatures of RIDOLFI, RICASOLI, PERUZZI and others, which protests against the treaties existing between Austria and the minor Italian States. The circumstance has produced considerable agitation in Tuscany, and addresses for signature, expressing the feeling of the Tuscan people, are now circulating through the country.

I have just heard, says the *Times* correspondent, though I cannot vouch for the fact, that the Tuscan Government has declared to France its willingness to amend its Constitution.

The King of Naples is still ill at Caserta. A second operation on his leg has been found necessary.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin correspondent intimates the probability of an early abdication on the part of the King of Prussia. It is supposed that a political amnesty, prepared for publication at the christening of the infant Prince, will be published on the accession of WILHELM L., the future title of the Prince Regent. The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM will be styled Crown Prince and Princess.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

J. GHIKA, Prince of Tamoe, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Moldavia.

INDIA.

The *Ceylon* had arrived at Southampton with the heavy portion of the India and China mails and £10,700.

The *Times* contains the following telegram from its Malta correspondent:

MALTA, Friday, March 18, 1859.

The Bombay mails of the 25th of February leave today.

The Rohillas have been dispersed by Brigadier HILLS. The forts were captured without a blow. TANTIA TOPEE is still at large; he is believed to be in the neighborhood of Deesa.

There is no news of moment from Oude or Nepaul.

A new loan for 5 crores is announced from the 1st of May next at 5½ ₱ cent. The issue of Treasury bills ceases on the 30th of April.

Bombay import market dull, with a decline in prices. Business in exports very limited. Exchange 2s. 2d.@2s. 2¼d. for credits.

Mr. BRUCE has been recognized as American Vice-Consul at Singapore until a regularly appointed Consul shall arrive.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Morning Light* brings one week later from Australia. The price of gold was unchanged. The quantities offering during the week previous has been limited, but the news from the mines is prosperous. The shipments for the week made up the quantity for the year to one hundred tons. At Geelong the arrivals of goods were so heavy as to paralyze the market. Drafts against gold purchased at 1 ₱ cent. discount, 60 days sight; freight, ½d.@1-7d. (overland) ₱ ounce, delivered at the Bank of England; insurance, 1¼ ₱ cent., and overland 1¼ ₱ cent.

The *Sir H. Eyre*, from Melbourne, on the 25th December, arrived at Liverpool March 20, with 11,741 ounces of gold.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MARCH 21.—The market was steady this morning and occasionally an advance of 1s. was obtained.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 21.—The American news received this morning, relative to a falling off in the receipts, with higher prices ruling there, coupled with more pacific intelligence from the continent of Europe, has imparted more strength to the Cotton market, and the sales exceed 12,000 bales; 4,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are partially ½d ₱ lb. dearer than Friday last, with considerably less choice.

The Produce and Provision Markets unchanged.

Latest Markets Per New-York.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

By Telegraph to Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 22—A. M.

The sales of Cotton for the past two days have been 21,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and 3,000 for export.

The advices from America by the *Canada*, together with the pacific aspect of European affairs, have caused an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. Middling Orleans is quoted 7⅞-16d. The market closed with an advancing tendency.

In BREADSTUFFS there has been no regular market since the sailing of the *Persia*. All articles are quiet, and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS are dull. BEEF steady. PORK dull. LARD dull.

In PRODUCE there is no change to note, except animation owing to improved political aspect.

POT ASHES firm, at 30s. PEARL ASHES steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s.@41s. RESIN steady.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, a row of four two-story frame buildings, on Broadway near De Kalb-avenue, were destroyed by fire. Three of the buildings were owned by Mr. BOYD, and one by Mr. MEAD CANDY. Loss $6,000, partially insured.

CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter Election in Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the election of the Democratic nominees for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District. Mr. POWELL, the Democratic Candidate for Mayor, is reelected, by a majority of about 2,000. Aldermen were elected only in the odd enumerated Wards; in these the Opposition have gained enough members to have a majority in the Common Council. The Opposition Aldermen gained are JOHN CARSON, First Ward; SAMUEL H. TERRIS, Seventh Ward; and TIMOTHY PERRY, in the Seventeenth Ward. The Election passed off quietly, and a small vote was polled.

At West Liberty, Ohio, March 26, the warehouse of J. M. Glover & Co. was totally consumed by fire. Loss $15,000. Insured for $5,000.

THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Only Three Additional Jurors Obtained.

General Sympathy for the Accused.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The panel of seventy-five jurors has been exhausted and therefore to-day. Three additional jurors have been procured. Seventy-two out of the seventy-five expressed sympathy for Sickles, and thought they could not render an impartial verdict. The District-Attorney applied the property qualifications to each one.

Mr. SICKLES exhibits evident satisfaction at the popular expression in his favor, however much he regrets the difficulty in getting a jury. The defence almost seems to be struggling to delay a jury. The prosecution having insisted on a ballot of the new panel, the defence wished to take them as they came.

The court-room is more crowded than it was yesterday, fair reporters and lawyers preponderating. Twenty-three talesmen were first called, and all but one expressed their inability to find an impartial verdict, as their sympathies were with the accused. They were set aside.

[FROM THE REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The pressure to obtain admittance to the Criminal Court-room this morning is not so great as it was yesterday, for the reason probably that nothing is expected to be done in the Sickles case further than to obtain a Jury. The Court-room, however, is filled.

The box or cage in which prisoners have to sit, has been removed from the out-of-the-way corner in which it was yesterday, and placed right in front of the Jury, the table for the lawyers occupying the intervening space. It looks a good deal like a menagerie with a chair inside.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the friends of Mr. Sickles, at subjecting him to the indignity of occupying this cage, particularly as there is nothing but the usage of this Court to justify it, and even usage has not been uniform. The District-Attorney refuses to interfere in the matter, and hence the necessity of applying to the Court yesterday.

There are no ladies in the Court, and no accommodations for any. There appears to be a greater desire to-day to give facilities to the reporters. The father of Mr. Sickles, and the father of Mrs. Sickles, sr., Bagioli, occupy seats together.

Among the friends of the accused in attendance are Peter Cagger, Cornelius Tembroeck, of Albany; Wm. Miner, Emanuel Hart, and Thomas Byrnes, of New-York; and the Hon. George Rustis, of Louisiana.

The crier opened the Court at 10:20. Some time elapsed before the prisoner was brought in.

The five jurors who were sworn yesterday were called and answered to their names.

The Judge suggested that the list of talesmen should be called in their order.

The District-Attorney preferred the adoption of the balloting system that the names of the talesmen should be placed in a box and called as they were drawn out.

Mr. GRAHAM preferred the calling of the names in the order in which they appeared on the list, as defence had arranged their challenges in that way.

The Judge ordered the names to be placed in a box and called as they were drawn. While this matter was being arranged, the prisoner was conducted into Court and took his seat in the dock. He appeared calm and composed, though his features were marked with the lines of deep grief.

The Clerk then proceeded to draw the names of the talesmen.

Mr. Sickles stood in the dock, conferring with one of his counsel, as the jurors were being questioned.

The first called was George J. Johnson. He had formed or expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused; it was founded on what he had heard and read. Does not think he could form an impartial judgment. Disqualified.

Wm. Gunton had formed and expressed an opinion, and does not think he could render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

John Garrett had expressed an opinion so far that Mr. Sickles was justified in killing Mr. Key. [Sensation.] Does not know anything of the circumstances except from mere rumor.

Mr. Phillips proposed to ask the witness whether he could form an impartial verdict.

The District Attorney thought further inquiry was unnecessary.

The Judge thought so too. The witness was unquestionably disqualified.

Charles Edmundston had formed and expressed an opinion founded on mere rumor. Does not know that he could form an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

Thomas M. Potter had formed an opinion based on newspaper reports. Does not think he could render an impartial verdict. Disqualified.

George B. Bernard not being twenty-five years of age, was disqualified.

Robert B. Brooke had repeatedly expressed his opinion. It was founded partly on rumor and partly on the statement of witnesses. Disqualified.

Andrew P. Hoover, James J. Barrett, Z. D. Gilman and George Rhodes, Jr., had expressed opinions founded on rumor, and could not discharge their duty as impartial jurors. Disqualified.

B. F. Middleton had formed an opinion. His prejudices or feelings might warp his judgment in such a manner as to prevent him rendering an impartial verdict. Does not say that he could not do so.

Mr. Phillips submitted that the juror was not disqualified; he only apprehended, as a conscientious man, that his judgment might be warped.

The Judge—He is manifestly afraid to trust himself. I think he is not qualified.

James W. Sears, Francis Miller, Joseph Lawlor, Henry A. Clark, Richard W. Carter, Wm. R. Reilly, W. H. Tenny, Joseph D. Moore and Joseph W. Nairn had severally expressed opinions and could not act as impartial jurors.

James Kelly had formed an opinion founded on rumor, but believes he could render an impartial verdict. The Judge thought the juror qualified. Witness had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment, and is worth over eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Kelly was sworn as juror No. 6—he resides in Washington and carries on the business of a tinner.

Elias D. White, James A. Reilly, Theodore Boucher, Thos. J. Galt, and Wm. D. Baldwin, had severally formed and expressed opinions, and could not act as impartial jurors.

The manner of most of the gentlemen questioned, in declaring that they had formed and expressed opinions, was very emphatic.

Thos. Orme called: Had formed an opinion, but did not know that his bias was such as to prevent him giving a proper verdict.

The Judge—Will you say it is not?

Witness—I would rather feel freer. Disqualified.

Samuel Duvall, Robert M. Sutton, C. C. White, Wm. Dowling, Richard H. Dowse and John C. Dorry called. Had formed opinions and could not act as impartial jurors. Some of them spoke of their opinions as being fixed, and some as being decided.

Robert W. Nee; called. Had formed an opinion, but would not say that he could not render an impartial verdict. From his present impressions he would rather be excused.

Mr. Stanton submitted that if the juror's impression would not prevent him rendering a verdict according to the weight of the evidence he would be a competent juror.

The Judge—If the juror says he can render an impartial verdict he is competent.

Mr. Stanton—The juror has not yet come to that point. I propose to ask him whether he could not render a verdict according to the evidence, irrespective of his prejudice.

Mr. Carlisle spoke against the competency of the juror.

Mr. Phillips contended that he was competent. The only test of the qualification of the jurors was as to the question of his being a fair man, free to the influence of testimony. He was understood to reply to that in the affirmative.

The Judge had not so understood the juror.

Mr. Phillips to the juror—If put upon the Jury could you render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence given in the case.

Juror—I should not like to risk it.

The Judge—I think that is a very sensible answer after what the juror has said before. Disqualified.

John R. Wilson had formed an opinion and could not act as an impartial juror. Disqualified

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

FURNITURE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TEACHERS.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

EXCURSIONS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework in a small private family. Call at No. 49 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good dressmaker

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents—served at 125¢ cents each week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Terms—Cash in variably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

SANDS KENNEY'S THEATER—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—DUTCH LUCY.

METROPOLITAN THEATER—ORANDA—DUTCH BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATER—AS YOU LIKE IT.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS—PIQUE & CO.'S GERMAN REPERTOIRE—Concert—Last Nine are an Actor.

BOWERY THEATER—THE MINER OF NEW-JERSEY—The Four Sisters Gone.

NATIONAL THEATER—HARRY MONTFORD—HIS MAN OF ANAS—Lightning Rod.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR INDIAN COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—CHRIST MINSTRELS—THE SEVEN LOVERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIGNOR H. BRAGGI'S ILLUSTRATIONS—BLANCHARD'S ISLAND LECTURE—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe, Boston and Canada.....12 M.
For Europe, via Portland.....6½ P. M.
For Europe, via Halifax, 4½ A. M. and 6 P. M.
For California, via Panama.....12 M. and 6 P. M.
For California, via Nicaragua.....12 M. and 3 P. M.
For the States, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and from Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, April 9, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw steamship *New-York* of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 23d ult., we have European advices three days later than by the *Persia*. The news thus received vibrates to the side of peace. Statements of undefined origin, to the effect that a European Congress on the Italian question was about to assemble, and that both the belligerent Emperors were willing to await the possibility of a diplomatic solution by such a body, before proceeding to the final appeal, had lent extraordinary buoyancy to the stock markets; and the hope of peace was in the ascendant. At the same time, however, the armaments and the movements of troops were proceeding with undiminished energy, in France, Italy and Austria; and the official organ at Vienna had warned the public not to place too great confidence in the rumor of a conference, or in the probability of a pacific result. In England, the most important events were the arrival of an advanced guard of the Neapolitan exiles, with their enthusiastic reception at Bristol; and the introduction of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S resolutions, amendatory of the Government Reform Bill into the House of Commons. The latter proceeding led to an animated debate, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON made a brilliant speech in reply to that of the old Whig leader. The Emperor of France, on the 20th ult., reviewed a body of 23,000 troops. The parade passed off without any event of political significance.

Later news from California (*March 7*) and Fraser's River (Feb. 28) is received by the Overland Mail at St. Louis. A brisk trade was in progress between Los Angeles and Utah; merchandise to the value of $180,000 having been forwarded to Utah during the first week of March. The clipper-ship *Shotgrad* arrived at San Francisco March 6, after a passage of 122 days from New-York. From Fraser's River we learn that the refusal of Governor DOUGLAS to permit a public celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday continued to excite illfeeling among the American residents. There was no specially important news from the mines, but prospects continued favorable.

The dispatches sent to Minister LAMAR are stated to be of a very important character, and calculated to bring our difficulties with Nicaragua to a speedy solution. An apology, restitution and indemnity are to be demanded, on failure of which he is to demand his passports. The Home Squadron is to be strengthened. Orders have been given by the Navy Department for the immediate preparation for sea of the following vessels: *Portsmouth* and *Molican*, at Portsmouth, N. H.; *Constellation*, *Hartford* and *Niagara*, at Boston; *San Jacinto*, at New-York; *Lancaster* and *Wyoming*, at Philadelphia, and *John Adams*, at Norfolk. These being for the greater part steam frigates of the heaviest armament, the demonstration is of unquestioned importance. The vessels of the squadron are to be placed at the disposal of Minister LAMAR, to be used for the defence of American citizens, their property and their vested rights.

Contrary to expectation, it was found impossible, yesterday, to obtain a full Jury in the SICKLES case. Out of the seventy-five talesmen summoned, of whom seventy-four answered to their names, but three were found to be competent, making eight in all. Most of those rejected expressed decided sympathy with the accused, and believed they could not, under the circumstances, render an impartial verdict. The Marshal of the District was directed to summon an additional panel of seventy-five talesmen for to-day. This number, he they will generally come from outside the City of Washington, will be likely to furnish the additional four required to constitute the Jury.

The most important action of the Legislature, yesterday, during the morning Session, was the killing of the Personal Liberty bill in the Assembly. Twenty-one Republicans and Americans voted against it. In the afternoon the Seventh-avenue, the Fourteenth-street, and Avenue D Railroad bills were ordered to a third reading. The proceedings in the Senate were not specially important. Mr. WETMORE was declared entitled to the seat vacated by Mr. MANDEVILLE, and took the requisite oath.

As indicated by our dispatches published yesterday morning, the Republicans of Connecticut were entirely successful in the election on Monday—they having elected the four members, the whole State ticket, and majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening; the reports of the Treasurer and other officers were read. The reading of the paper of the evening was postponed, in order that the audience, which was exceedingly large and consisted partly of ladies, might inspect the Nineveh marbles, which have been placed in frames in the refectory, under the hall of the Society. Before the audience were invited to view them, however, speeches in regard to the acquisition which the Society had received in them were made by the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, Professor GREENE, the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT and the Rev. Dr. GOODRICH. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to negotiate for the purchase of Dr. ABBOTT'S Egyptian collection, and the Society adjourned. The Nineveh marbles are curious specimens and well worth a visit.

According to the weekly statement presented at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday afternoon, there are 7,630 inmates in the different institutions. A resolution was adopted directing the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital to report the names of the visiting surgeons who have faithfully discharged their duties during the year, and what vacancies exist at present. Governor TOWNSEND presented several additional petitions asking that the children under the care of the Governors who were born Catholics, might be brought up in that persuasion.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a Grand Jury was impannelled. So alarming has been the recent increase of crime in the City, that since the sitting of the last Grand Inquest, there are already eleven cases of murder and manslaughter to be presented for indictment. The Recorder's charge was brief, but apposite, dwelling consistently on those features of crime to which the attention of the Grand Jury will be immediately called. WILLIAM JOHNSON and JOHN FLEMMING were sentenced, for burglary to five years each in the State Prison. Several other trials resulted in conviction, but the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

The Charter Election in Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Democrats generally. They elected their candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer and Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District. A sufficient number of Opposition Aldermen were elected, however, to insure a majority in the Common Council against the Democrats.

Yesterday, 5,469 bales Cotton, mainly to speculators, found buyers at somewhat firmer prices. A moderate business was transacted in Flour, which, however, was cheaper. Grain was quiet and depressed. Provisions were in good demand, as were also Coffee, Teas, Sugars and Molasses. The movements in other commodities were restricted.

The European Congress.

NAPOLEON III. has made another step towards the moral dominion of Europe. He has forced Austria to accede to a Congress for the Five Powers, for deciding those very questions of Austrian policy in Italy upon which the Cabinet of Vienna has steadily and haughtily protested that Austria could hear no discussion and accept no suggestions from abroad. All, and more than all, England vainly solicited in 1852, has been conceded to France in 1859; and where Lord PALMERSTON, speaking with the voice of the ancient ally of the House of Hapsburg, received only insult and contumely, the heir of NAPOLEON—the representative of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Wagram—has carried his first great point, and brought the proud Empire which, among Continental States, has always been the most *supercilious enemy of his House*, to acknowledge herself a culprit at the bar of European public opinion.

This signal change in the attitude of Austria has not been brought about without considerable difficulty, and the very steamer which brings us the news of the Austrian acquiescence in the policy of England and Prussia, *also brings us fresh intelligence of vast* warlike preparations in Austrian Italy, and of the unsubdued desire of the young Austrian Emperor to settle the questions at issue between himself and France rather by the sword than *by the pen. It must indeed have been a pow*erful pressure from without which has thus in a few weeks revered the Austrian policy of years, and forced the proudest of Governments into submitting what it regards as its own *internal affairs to the supervision* and the scrutiny of foreign States. And this consideration alone would suffice, were there no other grounds for looking with much uncertainty to the results of the proposed Conferences, to make us regard the measure now resolved upon as a prorogation of the evil hour, rather than a real guarantee of peace.

The submission of Austria is more likely to be temporary and formal, than final and decisive. The Kaiser has yielded where the Czar held sternly out, simply because his advisers have found that France has set in motion a power which could not be successfully diverted. England and Prussia, with all their passionate desire of peace, found themselves constrained to abandon Austria on the specific points at issue. Russia, as now appears daily more and more evident, is perfectly prepared to cooperate with France, either for the complete prostration of Austria or for the complete humiliation of English influence, and neither England nor Austria dare assume a position of independent defiance in the face of these two Powers, wielding in concert, as they do, the most formidable armaments of the world by land and sea. France as the first of naval powers, and *Russia as the military mistress of the East*, must always exert an influence necessarily paramount in European affairs when the question upon which they are united, as in the present instance, is one of plain European law, and of the permanence of social order. But that influence cannot be thrown away. A Congress called under such auspices as have introduced the coming conference on the state of Italy, must settle the problems brought before it, or break up in open hostilities. No trifling or secondary arrangements can content the French sovereign who has convoked this Parliament of the nations, or the Russian sovereign who has supported him in his demands. And here lies the peril of the position—*that Austria, in the language of* METTERNICH, may prefer a "violent death to a slow decay," and on finding herself placed between the alternatives of surrending all that she has won in Italy by the treachery and treaty-making of the last ten years, or drawing the sword to defend herself in what she esteems her rights, may choose the sharper and sterner resort. This, we are still inclined to think, the more probable issue of the two; and such would still seem to be the opinion of the calmest observers abroad, quite independently of the ominous and obvious risks of collision between Austria and Sardinia in Italy, which no Congress can permanently conjure away.

But, however, the Congress of Berlin (since it would appear that at Berlin rather than at London or Paris this new convocation is to meet) may come to its end—whether in the recession of Austria along the line of the Po, or in the advance of France and Sardinia upon Lombardy and Venice—the position involves in either case a great advantage to the policy of the French Emperor.

Should the Congress solve the knot even of Central Italy, it will have done a work upon which the abilities and the capacity of French and English statesmen have been fruitlessly spent through long and exciting years. It will have shaken the ramparts and beaten down the outworks of the Austrian dominion in Italy, and mitigated the terrors of the inevitable future Revolution by diminishing the difficulties in its way. To have accomplished so much as this will add a new lustre to the Crown of NAPOLEON III., and strengthen the French Emperor's position in the face of all future European contingencies. In gaining this new *prestige*, NAPOLEON will also have inflicted a new blow upon the Continental influence of his restive ally beyond the Channel. Whatever sympathy English statesmen may show to Austria, the simple fact that England has lent herself to enforcing upon Austria the vexation of appearing before a European Court at the bidding of France, has already, we may be sure, embittered the Austrian feeling against Great Britain, never of the most friendly character, and secured to England, in any possible coming difficulty, one enemy the more.

Should Austria, on the contrary, repudiate all propositions of effectual settlement, and fling down her gauntlet on the floor of the Congress, the French Emperor may take the field against her with a vast accession of moral force. He will have won over to himself many of the sympathies now denied to him, while his antagonist will have been put most conspicuously in the wrong before the eyes of all the world. All the charges which the English and German Press now so foolishly or so maliciously prefer against him, of "wilfully" disturbing the peace of Europe," and of "creating" difficulties where none had existed, will have become too openly ridiculous to be any longer available. That England, which should have been and might have been the controlling State of Europe in reference to the present position of affairs, should have chosen to abdicate her opportunity and put herself in such an attitude that come what may, she must lose weight in Europe and consideration throughout the world, is probably due to the fact that the English statesmen of the hour are more anxious to protect the Ionian Islands from Russia, and Malta from France, than to see constitutional liberty established in Italy, or Austrian Insolence thoroughly rebuked. That this selfish policy may prove in the end to have been as shortsighted as it was selfish, there are good grounds for supposing. England's egotistical policy of peace with Austria is not likely to result any more to her advantage now than did her equally egotistical policy of war with Russia after the fall of Sebastopol.

The New Cuban Expedition.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* reposes its assertion that a new expedition for the conquest of Cuba is now on foot in this City. It states, with precision and emphasis, that a part of the destined "liberators" have already sailed, and that within a very few days the whole affair will be made public.

The plan of the invaders is sketched by the *Courrier* considerably in detail. It would appear to be a mere repetition of the attempt of 1854—an attempt which, as the *Courrier* justly observes, resulted in nothing but the misery of a number of respectable Cuban families. *Men are to be landed at some point* of the extended Cuban coasts, remote from the centres of the Spanish power, and there they are to maintain themselves until a general rising in the Island and the tacit, if not the avowed, support of the American Government shall summon them to march upon Havana.

We agree most heartily with the Courrier in branding this scheme, if it really exists, as equally scandalous and senseless. So far as its projectors rely upon the rebellious disposition of any considerable part of the Cuban *population, they are building their house upon* the sand. The native Spaniards in Cuba, formidable by their wealth, and still more formidable by their intelligence and their union, may almost to a man be counted upon as the *bitter enemies either of Cuban independence* or of American annexation. The mass of the Creoles, the *quajiros* of the interior, have no particular opinions in matters political, but abhor riots and the foreigner quite as much as the tax-gatherers and the Spanish officials. The more opulent natives are divided, as are the opulent natives of all countries, into the ambitious few who are ready to risk *everything* for their ambition, and the ambitious many who cherish their ambition indeed, but *worship* their property. From them, as a body, no dubious revolutionary movement has or can have *anything* to expect.

On the support of President BUCHANAN it would be equally mad to count. The President will take no responsibility in such a case. He would doubtless be willing to profit by a fillibustering success, however disgraceful. He will have nothing to do with a problematical fillibustering adventure. The new Cuba expedition can only ripen, if it has really been planted and nourished into shape, to the utter ruin of all who may commit to it their fortunes or their lives.

AN EXAMPLE TO CONGRESSMEN.—As the politicians of this country seem of late years to have taken the pugilists for their preceptors *"guides, philosophers and friends," it is to be* hoped they will not slight the virtues and confine their imitative talent to the vices only of their models. In the weightier matters of the pugilistic law—in mere bruising and battering, hard drinking and swearing—the Congressional pupils have nothing left to learn. But an exhibition of sparring, which took place at Hoym's Theatre on Monday evening, proves that there are certain traits of the pugilistic character not yet familiar to the political platform.

On that occasion two heroes of the Ring, Mr. MORRISSEY and Mr. HEENAN, whose last previous interview had been of a decidedly hostile and unsatisfactory kind, met as friends and brethren to pummel each other with the amicable gloves, for the benefit of the widow and family of a deceased gentleman of the fancy. The behavior of these champions would have been quite worthy of two of FROISSART'S Knights. They had a "gentle and joyous passage of arms," without the least rising of ill-blood, or the least sign of any disposition to intrude their personal differences upon a public display of the better feelings of the "profession."

Not less commendable was the conduct of the vast audience which witnessed, and of the many lesser chieftains who took part in the proceedings. The whole affair passed off with a decorum of which the halls of the National Capitol have not lately seen the like. The good feeling which governed the assembly was fully equal to the generosity which had brought it together, and the occasion furnishes at once a salutary rebuke and an honorable example to that large class of our politicians who ape the ordinary behavior of the Bowery-boy, without cultivating his instincts, and parody the practice without emulating the spirit of the true pugilist.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—The trial of Mr. SICKLES makes slow progress. Up to the adjournment of the Court yesterday only *eight* jurymen had been sworn, out of 104 who had been summoned. Nearly all who were called upon did not hesitate to avow decided sympathy with the prisoner, and to confess their consequent disqualification for the office of juryman. There is a disposition in some quarters to censure the rigor with which the District-Attorney insists upon a strict compliance with the law, especially in regard to the property qualification required for jurors. We cannot concur in this censure. In a case of so much importance and attracting so much public attention, he cannot do otherwise than adhere to the strict letter of the law. Any other course would expose him to hostile criticism and would weaken public confidence in the impartial justice of the decision which may be reached. The trial can scarcely be concluded this week.

THE HAVRE CONSULSHIP.—We understand that Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS declines the Consulship at Havre, which was tendered to him by the President. The inadequacy of the salary, and the arduous and confining nature of the duties of the office, which are not at all congenial to the habits and tastes of a literary gentleman, have decided him to this course. We trust this may lead to the retention of the present incumbent, Mr. W. H. VERBY, whose familiarity with the duties of the place, readiness to aid Americans arriving at that port, and general courtesy, intelligence and efficiency, have made him deservedly popular with all his countrymen. Mr. VERBY, as a single man, can live upon the income of the office, which could not be done by any man with a family, desirous of holding a respectable social position at Havre.

POLITICAL.—The Baltimore *Patriot* urges the necessity of calling a Convention of all who are opposed to the present Democratic *régime* to nominate a President. It urges that in this way only can a nomination be made which will secure support in all sections, as the South will never vote for the candidate of the Republican Party, as such. It calls upon the Republicans, therefore, to surrender their party preferences, and join all other opponents of the Administration in such a movement.

The suggestion is very well in its way. But the manner of its reception may depend somewhat upon the degree of good faith attending the proposed union. Will the Southern delegates pledge themselves to abide by the result of such a Convention? And, if it should result in the nomination of a decided Republican, say Mr. SEWARD or Governor BANKS, will they pledge themselves to support the ticket? If they will, possibly the Republicans would be very willing to act upon the suggestion. *If not*, the *Patriot* could scarcely ask or expect them to do so.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Character of the Dispatches Sent to Minister Lamar—Energetic Measures to be Taken Against Nicaragua—The Quartermaster's Department, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The dispatches sent to General LAMAR are, it is represented, of the most positive character. They instruct him to demand from Nicaragua an apology, restitution and indemnity, on a failure to comply with which he is to ask for his passports.

The Home Squadron, it is said, will be strengthened and the vessels placed at the disposal of Gen. LAMAR, to use them for the defence of American citizens, their property and vested rights. The dispatches to Flag-officers MCCLUNEY and LOSS, commanding respectively the Home and Pacific Squadrons, are to obey the orders of Gen. LAMAR. Failing to receive them, they are to exercise a latitudinous discretion.

The usual diplomatic course has been pursued in informing the Foreign Legations of the intentions of this Government.

The Quarter-Masters Department is curtailing its expenses as rapidly as the public service will admit. In addition to two military posts on the route to Utah, three are to be dispensed with in Texas; and orders have been issued to stop the purchase of mules, etc.

Advices from Africa say the American Squadron is still repeating their monotonous dredgery up and down the coast for the distance of five thousand miles. The health of the squadron was tolerably good. The *Dale* left Sierra Leone on the 8th of February for Monrovia, and from thence she would go northward to Bathurst, Goree, Cape de Verds, and farther as the public service may require.

Connecticut Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 5.

The result of the election, as ascertained to this hour, is the choice of four Congressmen, the State ticket and both Houses of the Legislature by the Republicans.

Mr. LOOMIS is elected by 63 majority; Mr. WOODRUFF by 320; Mr. BURNHAM by 700, and Mr. FERRY by over 800.

The Senate stands 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

The House as far as heard from stands 83 Republicans to 71 Democrats. A large majority of the towns to hear from are Republican, and the majority will be from 20 to 40 members.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 5.

The Republicans have elected 120 Representatives, the Democrats 99, with 18 to hear from. The Republican majority will be about 25 in the House. The Senate will stand 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. BUCKINGHAM, for Governor, will have about 2,500 plurality in the State. The Republicans elect their Congressmen in the First District by 65; Second District over 200; Third District over 500, and the Fourth District by about 600. The triumph of the Republicans is complete.

Michigan Election.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 5.

The election yesterday for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court passed off quietly. The returns from the interior show considerable Republican gains, and indicate the election of GEORGE MARTIN, the Republican candidate, by over 10,000 majority. The Republican gains in this city since last Fall are nearly 800.

There is a brisk snow-storm here this morning.

St. Louis Municipal Election.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 5.

Nearly full returns of our city election yesterday give FILLEY, Republican candidate for Mayor, 2,500 majority over BOGGS, Democrat; and 4,500 over WYMAN, American. FILLEY'S plurality may be increased to 3,000. The Republicans have also elected their whole city ticket, and a majority of the Common Council.

Portland, Me., Municipal Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, April 5.

At the municipal election to-day, Mr. JEWETT, *the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected, re*ceiving 2,920 votes against 1,812 for HOLMES, Democrat. The Republicans elected Mr. LANE, Judge of the Municipal Court; five Aldermen out of the seven, and 16 of the 23 Councilmen.

Cleveland Municipal Election.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, April 5.

SENTER, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected yesterday. The entire Republican ticket is also elected without doubt, although the vote is not yet entirely counted.

Schenectady Charter Election.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, April 5.

At the Charter election, held in this city to-day, S. P. FOLLETT, Republican, was elected Mayor.

New-Jersey Items.

THE STRIKE OF THE BOATMEN AT NEWARK, &C.

NEWARK, Tuesday, April 5.

The strike of the boatmen at Newark still continues, and the strikers have expressed a determination to allow no boats to pass up the canal until their demands are complied with. A boat was, however, forced through yesterday, by a detachment of police, as far as Bloomfield, where a constabulary force took charge of it to the borders of Passaic County, here it was taken in charge of by Patterson officers, and passed on. A large number of the strikers had collected along the Canal, some of whom were armed with clubs, and a riot was feared, no resistance however was offered, except at Patterson, where the owner of a boat was maltreated, and an attempt made to sink his vessel. The Mayor and a squad of men were applied to, and requested the ringleaders of the crowd to disperse. It is the intention of the Company to send a squad of police with every boat going out at present.

Four desperate burglars were arrested last night at Irvington, and committed to jail.

The dry-goods store of CAMPELL & RAUE, at Elizabeth, was burnt last night. Loss not yet estimated.

Murder and Attempted Suicide, &c.

DETROIT, Monday, April 4.

EDWARD H. BENEDICT, a resident of this city, stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy to-day, killing her almost instantly. He afterwards attempted to hang himself.

This city to-day gave the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 226 majority.

Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 5.

The lumber-yard of BRADY & Co., in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 6—1 A. M.

There are as yet no indications of the steamer *Indian*, now overdue at this port with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

The Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Monday, April 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sails from here for Liverpool *via* Halifax at about noon to-morrow. Her mails close at 9 A. M.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

REMOVING HACKNEY COACHES FROM THE PARK.—The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of removing the hackney coaches from the west side of the Park to the other stands designated by the Common Council. Ex-Councilman REYNOLDS and a large number of hackney coachmen were present. They protested with great unanimity against the proposed measure, saying that there were not stands enough now to accommodate all who desired places. They urged that other stands should be designated; one at Fourteenth-street and one at Madison-square for instance; limiting the number of coaches allowed there to twenty or twenty-five. Councilman REYNOLDS insisted that the carriages at the Park did not block Broadway. The stages caused all the trouble, he said, and the first move should be made against them. Though the Committee did not seem to agree with him in all his views they did not indicate their probable action.

AWKWARD ARRANGEMENTS.

The City Railroads Committee with New Powers and New Corporators—Offer of $250,000 for one Franchise—Fate of Fourteenth-street—Passengers to Pay—Property to be Made Good—The Personal Liberty Bill Lost—Almost Another Veto, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

While the House was agitating the Averill Ore Bed claim, last evening, the three Select Committees of Five were jointly in session in the Court of Appeals, listening to arguments pro and con. the City Railroads. Mr. BOSS sat in the seat of Chief Justice SHAW, Major SCHUYLER adorned Judge STRONG'S seat, Mr. GOVER occupied Judge DAVIS'S place, Mr. FITZGERALD modestly sat in the Clerk's desk; Mr. STEARNS opened the debate, urging the propriety of making the consolidation of the Parallel Road pay $250,000 to the City and $250,000 to the owners of stage routes to be raised by the Railroad.

Mr. OWNER followed, with a brief but forcible argument, and read the following letter:

The Hon. George Opdyke, Member, &c.

Understanding that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature granting to certain parties therein named the privilege of laying and operating a railroad in the Seventh avenue, Broadway and parallel thereto, in the City of New-York, without compensation to the City or property-holders along the route, we authorize you to offer for us the sum of $250,000 for the same privilege. We further agree to pay the same into the City Treasury as soon as said grant is perfected and confirmed by the Legislature and Common Council; to make such grant be conferred, such pay ments to be made as soon as the question of such rights is settled by the Courts. In making the above offer, we distinctly reserve any intention of obtaining the said grant of the Legislature, but we believe it to be a perfect public policy, in the disposal of public rights, and we only make the offer to show that the franchise asked for is a valuable one, and if granted, at all, should not be given away. (Signed,)

THOMAS A. DAVIES, BENJ'N T. ANTHON.
D. B. HAIGHT, GEORGE LANE.
THOMAS SLOCUM, SULLY & ST. A. R. ENO, EDWIN HAYT.

ALBANY, March 30, 1859.

Mr. OWNER referred to the case of the city of Syracuse and the Central Railroad, and said that below Fourteenth-street the streets were in precisely the condition with those of Syracuse, and that to seize one of them for a railroad the consent of each property-owner should be obtained, or each one of them equitably recompensated. Above Fourteenth-street the *streets were held in trust by the City, and a different* rule prevailed. He urged the impropriety of giving the grant to any parties for a less sum, when here were men, certainly of equal responsibility, offering half a million for it.

A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., pleaded for the railroads, their necessity and their popularity, quoting the Times and the *Evening Post*. He argued that nothing whatever should be received for the franchise, since it must all come at last out of those who ride upon the road. The cheaper an article can be bought the cheaper it can be resold. To grant a railroad, unincumbered with conditions, would be the cheapest, and the cheaper the road is got by the runners of it, the cheaper they can run it. He reviewed briefly the municipal, the omnibus, the property-holders, and the prejudice arguments.

Mr. BAYLIS MYERS (son-in-law of SIDNEY MASON) spoke for the Sixth-avenue road, of which he is Secretary; claiming that if new roads are permitted to convey its track, they would obstruct the side streets below Canal-street, and damage alike the road he represented and the property along its line. Being asked if the fare would not be cheapened by granting more roads, he answered, that within the year, after careful examination of the subject, he had testified under oath that the average cost of carrying each passenger on the Sixth-avenue Road was 9¾ cents.

At 10 o'clock the Committee, by vote, ceased to hear arguments and adjourned for private sessions in the morning. Sleeping on them, the original bill was somewhat amended. To the Avenue D road was added a double track from Lewis-street down to Grand-street Ferry. SAMUEL W. MACKENZIE'S name as a corporator was struck out and JOHN O'KEEFE'S put in.

The amendments in the Fourteenth-street Road bill knock out the name of FRANK MORAN, and add JARED GILBERT, CHAS. W. LAWRENCE and ELLIS EDWARDS to the list of Corporators. To the route is adds a double track from Howard to Leonard streets, along Elm-street, while through Elm to Reade the new bill carries a single track, and up to Park-row by Chatham-street. Also connects with the double track in Park-row through and along Beekman-street, with a single track, to South-street; thence through and along South-street, with a single track, to Fulton-street; thence through and along Fulton-street, with a single track, to William-street; thence through and along William-street, with a single track, to Ann street, and thence through and along Ann-street, with a single track, to connect with the double track in Park-row, at Broad way, together with the necessary turn-outs and switches on the route. Section 5th in the new bill is new and important. It reads: "Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to prevent the Common Council of the City of New-York from directing the extension of the route of said railroad as in their judgment public necessity for additional facilities of travel shall demand. But no such extension shall be directed until the said parties or their assigns shall have been afforded a hearing in regard thereto, nor unless a majority of all the members elected to the said Common Council shall vote in favor thereof, and any such extension, when so directed, shall be made, laid out and operated under and subject to the provisions and regulations of this act." This and each of the other bills provides that nothing in the act of April 4, 1854, shall apply to *the roads chartered under them.*

The Seventh-avenue bill is said also to be so much amended that its friends scarcely recognize it, but the Chairman of the Committee cannot be caught this morning, and the bill is with him. Its route I believe is not much changed. All three have new provisions inserted with reference to the compensation of route and property owners. The Seventh-avenue bill gives $200,000 to the omnibus route proprietors, and the same amount to the City. The others provide for the payment of damages to property in the same way as when railroads cross private lands, and by the provisions of the same law.

The Personal Liberty bill was up this morning. Judge MORAN and Mr. MILLER tried to get it recommitted, with instructions to inquire into its constitutionality. This failing, it came to its third reading, and receiving but 50 ayes, a reconsideration was moved and tabled. General DIXON, Mr. OWNER, and Mr. RUTHERFORD asked to be excused, but afterward voted no to the bill. Among those who successfully dodged the Ayes and Noes were MORRIS, COLEMAN, PRIEST, LOOMIS and RAMEY.

The Governor sent an odd communication to the House last evening. The Canal Tax bill which has passed both Houses, provides that interest on certain drafts shall be paid, but does not name the rate of interest, for the reason that another bill known as the "Interest bill," which is well forwarded, provides for just the amount of interest to be paid on *all drafts*. The Governor, however, thought that the rate of interest should be named in the Tax bill, and consequently late last evening sent it in to the House "for correction." The message was not a veto nor an approval—and for a moment the House did not know what to do with it. The Speaker informed the House that the Governor must be misinformed as to the fact that an Interest bill was coming, and ruled to treat the communication as a veto. So the reconsideration was put and carried; by unanimous consent, six per cent. as the rate of interest was inserted, and the bill repassed and sent to the Senate.

The German Savings Bank bill—the one which was once lost—was reconsidered and passed by an abundant vote to-day. Mr. OWNER protested that a bill once lost was dead, and being ruled out of order, appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that since it was once dead it could only reappear by being newly introduced, which, under the joint rules was not proper. The appeal was not sustained.

The East Brooklyn Savings Bank was put through the Assembly this morning. The Grinding Committee has only ground two bills during the last twenty-four hours, one of which is the "Divorce bill" introduced by Judge MORAN, which makes wilful desertion after five year's residence in the State for three years, and cruel treatment, adequate causes for granting divorces.

The weather is—ugh! cold, wiry, raw, and wicked. Yesterday it snowed hard: this morning the ground was white. Fires and overcoats are again in order.

GLAUCUS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5.

Messrs. HUBBELL and DIVEN, from the majority of the Committee on Finance, submitted an able and concise report on the communication from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, asking the Legislature to provide the means, by taxation, to pay the interest on the Canal debt, on the ground that the Sinking Fund is exhausted. The Committee show the constitutional power of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to borrow money for the purpose, and deny their right to dictate to the Legislature as to their course. The report concludes with the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have a constitutional power and legal right to make and negotiate a deficiency loan on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under and by value of Section 2, Article 7, of the Constitution of this State, for the purpose of preserving the public faith and satisfying the claims of the creditors of the State upon that fund, as they become payable, whether for the principal or interest due or to become due on loans contracted under that section for the enlargement and completion of the public works.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. AMES reported favorably the Wharfage bill.

Mr. SLOAN dissented from the report, and on his motion the bill was laid on the table.

The State Tax Equalization bill was then taken up.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ELY, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the relief of holders of certain repudiated obligations of the New-Haven Railroad. The bill provides for a *per capita* tax of $1 for each passenger brought by said railroad into the City of New-York, for the liquidation of the repudiated bonds and stock of the Company.

The special order was then announced, being the

ASSEMBLY...ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5.

The bill to authorize the Governor of the southern penitentiary to remove the convicts to the Penitentiary of the Albany and Rensselaer was ordered to be reported complete.

Mr. BOSS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to incorporate the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York was lost.

After opposition by Mr. OWNER, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed by 68 to 58.

The Personal Liberty bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. WILLIS moved to recommit it, to inquire into its constitutionality. Lost.

The bill was then defeated, by 69 to 56.

Twenty-one Republicans and Americans voted in the negative. None but Republicans voted in the affirmative.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the government of the General Park, New-York, was passed.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Mr. SCHUYLER reported the Seventh-avenue New-York Railroad bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BOSS reported the Fourteenth-street New-York Railroad bill.

Mr. OWNER moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to substitute for it a general law applicable to other, embracing the general provisions of the railroad law. He argued that the substitution expressly provided that no special law should be passed, when the object can be accomplished under a general law.

Before the question was taken on the motion to recommit the bill, the House resumed the third reading of bills, but none of general interest were passed.

The bill for the better regulation of the finances of the City of New-York was ordered to be reported complete.

After further debate, the motion to recommit the Fourteenth-street Railroad bill was lost, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MORRIS reported the *New-York Avenue D* Railroad bill complete.

Mr. OWNER moved to recommit the bill, to limit the fare to three cents.

This was debated and lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill legalizing the grant of the Common Council of New-York for a railroad to certain streets of the City of New-York was also ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To expand the powers of the Courts so as to allow sentence to be passed at any term.

To protect the liberty of witnesses.

The New-York Observatory bill.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill increasing the powers of public Administrators by providing that the State should take estates, after the owners have been absent ten years.

Mr. HUNTINGTON objected to the report. The bill had been carefully considered in the Senate, and should be passed by the House for the protection of abroad as well as home residents.

Mr. C. S. STEARNS spoke against the principle of bill, and hoped it would not be sent into the House.

Mr. LAW advocated the bill, and hoped the House would finish upon considering the bill.

The Speaker spoke strongly in favor of passing the bill in the possession of the House. It was of too much importance to be smothered by a Committee.

After further debate, the House ordered the bill to the Committee of the Whole, disagreeing to the report of the Committee by a vote of 71 to 56.

A large number of reports were made by the Committees.

The question then came up on the motion of Mr. OWNER, made in the afternoon, to substitute for the Fourteenth-street Railroad bill, the general bill relative to the construction of City Railroads.

Mr. OWNER spoke at length against it on this bill. It had been amended so as to provide compensation to the City, but he did not believe that any corporation would ever be paid. The corporators there each hoped to manage the Common Council. A small amount of compensation to each individual in Council, would secure any action the corporators desired.

Mr. CRANE contended that the debate ought to be confined to order to print the bill as amended by the Committee. He spoke on the subject and replied to the remarks for and against bestowing it without compensation, and argued against the constitutionality of the grant without compensating property owners.

Mr. TOMPKINS argued at length against the bill, speaking eloquently in praise of the City of New-York, and claiming for her citizens the right of self-government and the management of her own financial

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PLAYS OF HERR ALEXANDER.—Herr Alexander has announced that he will appear this evening at Niblo's Saloon in the character of Hamlet, and on Saturday evening in the character of Richelieu. Both of these plays are well suited to the talents of the tragedian, and he will doubtless draw a large audience.

THE GREAT BELGIAN HORSE HERCULES.—At the Hippodrome this morning and afternoon at 10½ and 3 o'clock, the great Belgian horse Hercules will perform his wonderful feats. He is a splendid animal, and his performances are very interesting.

TWO SPLENDID AND RARE HORSES FOR SALE.—Advertisement.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned Session.—Present, Hon. Ira Harris, Chief Judge, and Judges Selden, Mason, Gardiner, Wright, Comstock and Davies.

No. 428. *Fowler vs. Tallmadge*.—Argued by J. Fowler, for appellant; W. A. Beach, for respondent.

No. 76, 77, 78. Reserved for South west.

No. 39. Struck off.

No. 306. Examined with No. 81.

No. 66. *Chapman vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.*—Argued for respondent.

Calendar for April 5.—Nos. 34, 50, 344, 48, 334, 304, 41, 47, 68, 76, 71, 18, 16, 305, 77, 37, 38, 46, 51, 52.

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—All persons—All persons who are compelled by business to make long or short journeys by water, or by various steamers, ships, &c., regardless of seasons, are liable to sudden and dangerous attacks of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints, which frequently end in the CHOLERA, unless the first symptoms are checked by the use of DR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which can be obtained at most every steamer, ship, &c., from the stewards, or of the Doctor's Agents. Price 25 cents per box. Full directions with each box. Principal Office, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

The Mayor, &c. vs. John Dale et al.—This action is brought upon a constable's official bond for $500. The defendant was in 1856 a constable in the 11th ward, in this city. In 1857, in the performance of one of his duties, he executed upon plaintiff's goods in the house of the defendant, who owns the same premises. Plaintiff claims from the latter the responding, and the defendant, who denies the allegations of the complaint, sets up as a defense that the property levied upon was not the property of the plaintiff, but that of the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff; $10 costs; to abide event.

Motion denied. With $10 costs; to abide event.

Daniels & Conover for plaintiff; D. Gabarski, for defendants.

Jacques & Tracy vs. Louis de Pizzetta, &c.—Case settled.

Wilson Eaton vs. Peter Hardenbrook.—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

Wilson Eaton vs. Bernard Stoop et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Eaton Brothers & Co. vs. Wilson Eaton.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Reese L. Cadwell vs. William Eaton.—Motion denied, with 10 costs.

Stephen C. Wood vs. Robert Crow et al.—Motion denied.

John R. Costian vs. Moody M. Hall.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jacques & Tracy vs. Peter Hardenbrook.—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

Wilson Eaton vs. Peter Hardenbrook.—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

Case settled.

Jacques & Tracy vs. Louis de Pizzetta, &c.—Case settled

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
In the matter of the application of THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY to acquire title to certain lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purposes of its railroad.
PURSUANT to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by an order of this Court, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1866, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and parties interested in the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purposes of the said railroad, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-st. and the southerly line of Seventy-fifth-st., in the City of New-York, will be present at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, to be held at the office of Thomas Thorp, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., when and where they will hear all parties interested in the matters aforesaid, and will proceed to discharge the duties required of them by the said order.
Dated New-York, March 31, 1866.
THOMAS THORP,
JOHN C. GREEN,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Commissioners.

THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS of the Ocean Steamship Company of Georgia are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
GEO. E. HALE,
Special Master in Chancery.

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GEO. E. HALE,
Special Master in Chancery.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN C. GREEN, President.
JOHN WARD, Secretary.

THE

LOST AND FOUND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 5.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Van Santen, Rotterdam March 30, at 6 P. M. With mails and passengers. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock. Passengers and mails for New-York.

Steamship Rhynland, Wilson, Antwerp March 26, at 6 P. M. With mails and passengers. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock. Passengers and mails for New-York.

Steamship Ems, Schmidt, Bremen March 26, at 6 P. M. With mails and passengers. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock. Passengers and mails for New-York.

Steamship Werra, Pfluger, Bremen March 26, at 6 P. M. With mails and passengers. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock. Passengers and mails for New-York.

Steamship Rhein, Ruser, Bremen March 26, at 6 P. M. With mails and passengers. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock. Passengers and mails for New-York.

Steamship Ohio, Hammond, Liverpool March 30, at 6 P. M. With mails and passengers. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 o'clock. Passengers and mails for New-York.

Steamship Aller, Von Santen, Rotterdam March 26